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Members of the St. Louis Bird Club have been invited by Mr. Herman Schwarz to an Ozark outing at the Coldwater Club, Clearwater, Missouri, not far from St. Genevieve. The time is the weekend of May 6 and 7, when the warblers should be at their best. Night's lodging costs \$1.00. Supper and breakfast together will cost \$.75. Sunday noon chicken dinner, \$.75. There are accommodations for 15 men and 15 women; so if you want to get in a "cracking good outing" get your reservation in early. Address Miss Anne Loftus, 5774 DeGiverville. Those having cars and who can take someone else are urged to let Miss Loftus know. Let's go to Clearwater!

ST. LOUIS BIRD CLUB

March Meeting

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The March Bird Club meeting will feature a talk by Mr. I. T. Bode, Director of the State Conservation Commission, who will speak about the present conservation set-up in Missouri, explain the plans of the commission for wild-life promotion in Missouri, tell us where we can help, and how birds are going to gain - in other words a general address covering the new conservation situation in Missouri. You certainly won't want to miss this chance of hearing directly from the head of the organization first-hand information on its progress. Meeting date - Tuesday, March 21. Time - 8:00 P.M. Place - Stix School, 226 S. Euclid Ave. Be there!

Use Enclosed Membership Card

With this issue of the St. Louis Bird Club Bulletin is enclosed a membership application card. Use it yourself to renew your own membership, or, better still, interest a new member. Here's a challenge to you to double our membership.

Two Broadcasts You'll Want To Hear

Wayne Short, Bird Club President and KSD announcer, will switch stations for a part of a day and speak from KMOX Saturday morning, March 18, at 9:15. His talk, in connection with the educational division of the St. Louis Public Library, will concern "Birds in the St. Louis Region."

Then, on Tuesday evening, March 21, the night of your Bird Club meeting, Mr. Bode, your speaker, will be interviewed by Frank Eschen on his Sportcast program over KSD at 5:30. Listen to our speakers on the air. Then come to the meeting and get many more details that broadcast time won't permit.

April Bird Walks

Always one of the bright months on the St. Louis Bird Club calendar is April, bird walk month. Each Sunday morning in April, and the calendar man has been generous this year in that there are five Sundays in 1939's April, beginning at 7:00 A.M. at the Jefferson Memorial bird walks open to the public are scheduled. For late sleepers - bird club members frown upon late sleepers - but anyway for said potential tardy ones, opportunity for joining the gang will occur at approximately 8:00 o'clock, when the group passes the World's Fair Pavilion, terraced gardens side. But try hard to get in right at the start of things at 7:00 A.M., Jefferson Memorial. Bring a pair of binoculars if you can, or field glasses of any power are of some aid. Glasses of any nature will easily triple the value of your hike. If you want to learn to recognize at sight some fifty to seventy-five birds of the St. Louis region, attend these hikes. Capable leaders will be present guaranteed to assist you in clearing up any confusing perplexities. Let's have a real turn-out!

February Meeting

Those of you who failed to attend the February Bird Club meeting missed a splendid opportunity to hear Dr. Rudolf Bennitt, Professor of Zoology, University of Missouri, and adviser to the State Conservation Commission. Dr. Bennitt pre-

a thoughtful discussion along the line of fundamental education in conservation. So valuable was Dr. Bennitt's speech viewed from an educational standpoint that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch featured a 1000-word abstract of it on the editorial page of the February 28th issue. We refer you to this Post-Dispatch article for a resume of Dr. Bennitt's address which was built around seven guideposts:

1. Wildlife depends upon the land.
2. It is possible to restore a species while harvesting annual crops.
3. Wildlife is a factor in land economics.
4. Integration is the keynote of conservation.
5. Conservation concerns the whole people.
6. Public benefit implies public financial responsibility.
7. A sound program requires merit in administration, a foundation in research.

The Bird Club expresses its sincere thanks to Dr. Bennitt for his talk to us and to the Post-Dispatch for its resume to others.

Legislation

The St. Louis Bird Club at its February meeting adopted the following resolution and placed it in proper hands:

Whereas, there is a movement on foot in the Missouri Legislature to impede the work of our Conservation Commission, also to set aside the wishes of the people as expressed in the overwhelming vote for Amendment Four to the Constitution, creating the Conservation Commission; therefore it is hereby

Resolved that the St. Louis Bird Club at this, its regular meeting, does emphatically oppose any such action on the part of our Legislature and respectfully requests our Representatives to vote down any proposal that will hinder the good work of the Conservation Commission.

However, a different bill has been introduced known as the Briggs bill, which would reenact the penalty clause, and actually be of value to the Commission. Write your representative urging passage of the Briggs Bill.

Trumpeter Swan Slowly Increasing

A recent Associated Press article, which you may have missed, concerns the Trumpeter Swan and is herewith reprinted for its interest:

"In the wild Red Rock Lakes section of Southwestern Montana the Federal Government is trying to save the trumpeter swan.

"The beautiful white birds that once were found over the entire North American continent now are reduced to 148 in number.

"A. V. Hull of the Bureau of Biological Survey, said in a talk before the fourth annual North American Wildlife Conference:

"We are inclined to believe that the advance of civilization brought an end to thousands of the swan. We think this little flock at the Red Rocks Lakes refuge survived only because the section is one of the wildest in the country. They alone were untouched because it was hard to reach them.

'We are inclined to believe that nature, noting the destruction, deliberately ruined the migratory instincts of this last remaining group.'

"Under two years of governmental supervision the colony has increased from 108 to its present size. This has been done by destroying the coyote, the natural enemy of the swan, by building artificial nests, and by feeding the birds in winter.

"The trumpeter swan is the largest of North American water-fowl, sometimes standing 60 inches tall. It has a pure white body, with black feet and bill. It derives its name from its clear, trumpet-like call."

Better Housing Association

Won't you join the B.H.A.? Since housing is the thing these days, don't forget that a New Deal for the birds will clinch your presidential chances on the Better Back Yards ticket. Try out these specifications in your housing program:

Martin House: Colony type, compartments 7"x8" and 6" deep, with 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " entrance 1-3/4" above the floor.

Flicker House: 7" x7" and 18" deep, with a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " entrance hole placed 16" above the floor.

Red Headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, and Crested Flycatcher Houses: 6" x 6" and 12" deep, with 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ " hole placed 10" above the floor.

Blue Bird, Tree Swallow, and Downy Woodpecker Houses: 5" x 5" and 10" deep, with a 1-3/4" hole placed 8" above the floor.

Wren House: 4" x 4" and 6" deep, with 1" entrance about five inches above the floor, with $\frac{1}{4}$ " slot extending for $\frac{1}{2}$ " on either side of the hole.

Robin Shelter, or Nesting Ledge for Barn Swallows: two or more sides should be left open. Construct 6" x 7" and 6" to 8" high. Roof may be omitted if the shelter is placed under eaves.

Wood Duck: Small woodland pot holes and creeks are sought by wood ducks for nesting sites. They nest in hollow stumps and trees from 4 to 40 feet above the ground. Wood duck nesting boxes should be placed along wooded streams and small woodland lakes, above the reach of cats and dogs. Place on sound trees. House Measurements: 18" long x 15" high x 10" wide, 6 inch opening.

Houses may be ventilated by cutting the sides $\frac{1}{4}$ " short at the top or by drilling 3/8" holes about an inch down from the roof. Make provision for cleaning houses by means of a removable or hinged bottom. Avoid use of bright or contrasting colors, if paint or stain is applied. Brown shades are usually best.

(The above specifications through the courtesy of the U.S. Forestry Service by Lawrence A. Hautz, Chairman of the Migratory Bird Committee, Izaak Walton League, Milwaukee, in cooperation with the Conservation Division of the Milwaukee County Federation of Women's Clubs)

Members might be interested to know that also the Burroughs Nature Club has free illustrated plans for building a successful bluebird house. The plans also tell how to attract wild song birds about your home. The only requirement is that you send a stamped envelope addressed to yourself with your request. Address the Burroughs Nature Club, W. H. Hoffstot, Corresponding Secretary, 14 E. 55th St. Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri.

Birds of the Month
Due to Arrive in April

Horned Grebe	House Wren
Eared Grebe (rare)	Prairie Marsh Wren
White Pelican	Short-billed Marsh Wren
Green Heron	Wood Thrush
Black-crowned Night Heron	Olive-backed Thrush
American Bittern	Gray-cheeked Thrush (end of month)
Least Bittern	Veery or Willow Thrush
Virginia Rail	Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher (few in late March)
Sora	American Pipit
Yellow Rail (rare)	White-eyed Vireo
Black Rail (rare)	Bell's Vireo
Florida Gallinule (possibly late Apr.)	Yellow-throated Vireo
Semipalmated Plover	Blue-headed Vireo
Black-bellied Plover	Red-eyed Vireo
Long-billed Curlew (rare)	Warbling Vireo
Spotted Sandpiper	Black and White Warbler
Western Sandpiper	Prothonotary Warbler

Solitary Sandpiper
 Willet
 Least Sandpiper
 Long-billed Dowitcher
 Stilt Sandpiper
 Semi-palmated Sandpiper
 Hudsonian Godwit (rare)
 Marbled Godwit (rare)
 Wilson's Phalarope
 Franklin's Gull
 Bonaparte's Gull
 Forester's Tern
 Black Tern
 Yellow-billed Cuckoo (late April)
 Black-billed Cuckoo (late April)
 Chuck-will's Widow
 Whip-poor-will
 Nighthawk
 Chimney Swift
 Ruby-throated Hummingbird
 Kingbird
 Crested Flycatcher
 Acadian Flycatcher (late April)
 Least Flycatcher (late April)
 Wood Pewee
 Bank Swallow
 Barn Swallow
 Cliff Swallow
 Orchard Oriole
 Baltimore Oriole
 Scarlet Tanager (late April)
 Summer Tanager (late April)
 Rose-breasted Grosbeak
 Blue Grosbeak
 Indigo Bunting

Worm-eating Warbler
 Golden-winged Warbler
 Blue-winged Warbler
 Tennessee Warbler
 Orange-crowned Warbler
 Nashville Warbler
 Parula Warbler
 Yellow Warbler
 Black-throated Blue Warbler
 Myrtle Warbler
 Black-throated Green Warbler
 Cerulean Warbler
 Sycamore Warbler
 Chestnut-sided Warbler
 Black-poll Warbler
 Pine Warbler
 Prairie Warbler
 Palm Warbler
 Ovenbird
 Northern Water Thrush
 Grinnell's Water Thrush
 Louisiana Water Thrush
 Kentucky Warbler
 Northern Yellowthroat
 Yellowbreasted Chat
 Hooded Warbler
 Canadian Warbler
 Redstart
 Dickcissel
 E. Grasshopper Sparrow
 W. Grasshopper Sparrow
 W. Henslow's Sparrow
 Nelson's Sparrow
 Lark Sparrow
 Clay-colored Sparrow

Due to Leave in April

White-fronted Goose (April 30)
 Lesser Snow Goose (end of month)
 Redhead (end of month)
 Canvas-back (end of month)
 American Golden-eye
 Old Squaw (rare)
 Ruddy Duck
 American Merganser
 Goshawk
 American Rough-legged Hawk
 Golden Eagle
 Fox Sparrow

Pigeon Hawk
 American Golden Plover (end of month)
 Ring-billed Gull
 Hermit Thrush
 Golden-crowned Kinglet
 Rusty Blackbird
 Common Redpoll (rare)
 Baird's Sparrow
 Leconte's Sparrow
 Vesper Sparrow
 E. Tree Sparrow

Please refer to your February Bulletin which contained March arrivals. Those birds listed as March arrivals in that bulletin are to remain through April unless they appear on the above "Due to Leave in April" list. Using the two lists, you should get a bird's-eye view of what birds you should see in April.